

THE LANCASTER NEWS

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)
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BY THE
LANCASTER NEWS COMPANY.
Lancaster, S. C.

GEORGE BULLA CRAVEN
Editor and Manager

The News is not responsible for the
views of Correspondents. Short and
national articles on topics of general
interest will be gladly received.

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FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1919.



"My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land
of Liberty."

"STUMP RUM."

Georgia has a species of the dead-
ly "spirits" which has been desig-
nated as "stump rum." We are not
familiar with the whyfore of the
name, unless it should have come
from the practice said to be in
vogue around Fayetteville, N. C.,
several years ago, after the state of
North Carolina went dry, when a cer-
tain stump out in the suburbs of the
Tar Heel city was a silent "blind
tiger." Or words to that effect; we
heard it. The story went that the
thirsty walked out or drove out, as
the case might be, to a certain sec-
tion where a tree had been sawed
down leaving a perfectly flat surface
on the stump. Liquor in those days
didn't come at eight dollars a quart.
And a man was supposed to put
half a dollar on the stump and walk
away. If he remained away, out
of sight and out of hearing for the
time necessary, he found on return
that the half dollar had turned to a
pint of liquor. Nobody sold it to
him, he didn't even see anybody.
But he got what he went after.
Maybe this is how the stuff down in
Georgia comes to be called "stump
rum." We don't know.

But it has come to pass in these
arid times that the making of liquor,
a process the knowledge of which
heretofore has been confined to a
few, is becoming more and more an
art to be sought by the high and the
low in ever-increasing numbers.
They say, nowadays, that the stuff
can be made on the kitchen stove,
and The News is informed that this
is not propaganda sent out by the
manufacturers of stoves for adver-
tising purposes, but it can be ac-
tually done right in the kitchen,
and it is said, furthermore, that the
stuff manufactured right in the
kitchen has the kick that the aver-
age thirsty man seeks, even a little
more than he expects. We doubt it.
We don't believe liquor can be made
on the kitchen stove; we don't be-
lieve a man who doesn't know how
can make liquor even with the
proper utensils made for the pur-
pose.

And, liquor made on the kitchen
stove, if liquor can be made on the
kitchen stove, is liquor, just the
same as the stuff you bring from
Baltimore is liquor, and if the au-
thorities find you making it on the
kitchen stove or on the heater in the
front room, or find it in your posses-
sion, no matter where it was made
or who made it, it is good night for
you.

The safest plan is to cut it out en-
tirely. It's against the law and the
law is going to be enforced with an
increasing degree of rigidity. If
you go to making liquor in the
kitchen, you're going to get caught
sooner or later, and it wouldn't be
nice to spend a while in jail these
hot summer months. Furthermore,
the season is about over. It's too
hot now to drink liquor. You al-
ways did cut it out in the summer
time and take beer instead. The
only difference now is that you
can't have either.

ABOUT ADVERTISING.

Advertising is a legitimate part
of a newspaper's stock in trade, and
something to be paid for like any
other commodity. Some persons in
every community need education on
this subject.

The more rural the locality the
the more contracted the ideas of the
applicant and the more he feels at
liberty to ask for free advertising
that shall contribute to something
which he is interested in. Thus it
often happens that people will re-
quest a notice of their entertain-
ment out of which they propose to
make money, provided they can get
the notice without paying for it.
The chances are that the persons
asking such favors of a newspaper
have been to some other printing
office to get their circulars and their
tickets printed—not for nothing,
however. They can understand
that the advertising which the cir-
culars and such afford is to be paid
for, but they do not fully compre-
hend why a newspaper should not
notice and benefit their speculation
without charging for it. These re-
marks are preliminary to the state-
ment of a business principle which
prevails in all regulated newspaper
offices, and which is based on prin-
ciples of equity. It is this: What
ever a newspaper publishes that is
calculated to put money into the cof-
fers of an individual or to further
the interest of his business in any
way, the newspaper is entitled to
pay for its service. That is the long
and short of the principle. A news-
paper must have a revenue from its
advertising just as much as the
baker must have pay for his bread.
This one is as much a stock in trade
as the other and in large cities this
is well understood and every bit of
space in the city papers is well paid
for. It is undoubtedly true that in
some small places in the country,
feeble newspapers yield to the kind
of sponging referred to. In such
places there are always persons who
think the whole newspaper estab-
lishment is at their beck and com-
mand if they take one copy of the
paper.

WHY IS THIS?

We have for many years past no-
ticed the very undesirable feature in
the attendance of the public school
in the highest grades, viz: There are
as a rule many more girls attending
than boys. Why is this? Where are
the boys? They leave school many
of them, in their early or middle
teens as soon as they are able to get
a position as clerk in some store or
office under the impression that
they are wasting time by remaining
in school longer. The average boy
thinks that if he gets some business
position that will enable him to earn
a few dollars a month, and that
looks towards his final occupation
in life, while his classmates stick to
school three or four years longer,
he has just so many years the start
of his companions who remain in
school. Now the real facts in the
case are that the reverse of this is
the truth. The boy who remains in
school and acquires a thorough edu-
cation lays a foundation that will
surely, other thing being equal, en-
able him to surpass his classmates
who left school three or four years
earlier.

RAINBOW DIVISION BOYS ARRIVE AT CAMP JACKSON

Columbia, S. C., May 12.—The
train bearing approximately 400
men and 13 officers of the 117th en-
gineers, Rainbow division, arrived
in Columbia shortly after 11 o'clock
Saturday night and immediately
went to Camp Jackson. They were
in command of Col. J. Monroe John-
son of Marion, S. C. Among the en-
gineers were the South Carolina
companies from Spartanburg, Co-
lumbia and Marion. The train was
from Camp Merritt, N. J.

ALLIED TROOPS EXPECTED TO ADVANCE IF GERMANY BALKS

London, May 15.—Reuter's lim-
ited, learns that in the event of Ger-
many not signing the peace treaty,
which is regarded as unlikely, all
military arrangements have been
made for the allied armies to ad-
vance in exactly the same way as
they would have done had Ger-
many not accepted the armistice
terms.

GOVERNOR SIGNS THE NEW TELEGRAPH ACT

Wire Companies Must Use Intra-
State Lines and the Most
Direct Route.

Columbia, S. C., May 15.—Gov-
ernor Cooper has signed the act,
passed at the last session of the gen-
eral assembly, requiring telephone
and telegraph companies to trans-
mit all messages originating in this
State for delivery in the borders
of South Carolina over the most di-
rect routes. An effort was made on
Governor Cooper to veto the bill, be-
cause of its alleged unconstitution-
ality and the excessive amounts nec-
essary to be expended by the wire
companies to make its provisions
operative.

When he signed the bill Governor
Cooper gave out the following state-
ment:

"I am in grave doubt as to the
constitutionality of this act, but
since there is a doubt I feel that I
should solve that doubt in favor of
the act, and let the courts decide the
question.

"It was urged before me that it
would be a great hardship on the
telegraph companies to transmit all
intrastate messages wholly within
the state. My construction of the
act is that a telegraph company is
required to transmit messages origi-
nating and state for transmission to
any other the most practical route.
If there is no practical route wholly
within the state between the point
of origination and the point of de-
livery I have no doubt that such
company would have a right to
transmit the message by some prac-
tical route without the state. The
act, therefore, when properly con-
strued, will require a telegraph
company to transmit and deliver
messages wholly within the state
where they have a practical route
for such delivery."

The following is the text of the
act:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the
general assembly of South Carolina,
A message delivered to a telegraph
or telephone company within this
state for transmission to any other
point within this state shall be as
a matter of fact, and regarded as a
matter of law, as and for an intra-
state transaction, and shall be trans-
mitted by such company by the most
direct and practical route within the
state.

"Sec. 2. That for any violation
of this act said corporation shall be
subject to a penalty of \$500 for
each violation, to be recovered by
the party aggrieved and forfeit its
right to do business in this state.

"Sec. 3. Nothing herein contain-
ed shall bar any action for actual or
punitive damages growing out of
any violation of the provisions of
this act, and any cause of action
may be united in the same com-
plaint."

THE LARGEST AMERICAN

(Morganton, N. C., News-Herald.)

The following very interesting in-
formation was given to the News-
Herald by C. L. Shuping, a resident
of Morganton:

Said he: "In turning through the
old United States History, 'Our
Country and Its Resources,' belong-
ing to my father, published in the
year 1876, January 1st, and in the
section treating on the wonderful re-
sources, etc., of grand old state, I
find the following, which is an ex-
act copy:

"'The Greatest American.'

'The largest man on record was
Miles Darden, a native of North
Carolina, who was born in 1798, and
who died in Tennessee in 1857. He
was 7 feet and 8 inches tall, and in
1845 weighed 872 pounds. At his
death he weighed a little over 1,000
pounds.

"In 1803 his coat was buttoned
around three men, each of them
weighing over 200 pounds, who
walked together in it across the
square at Lexington. In 1850 it re-
quired 12 yards of cloth, a yard
wide, to make him a coat. Until
1853 he was active and lively, and
able to bear labor, but from that
time he was compelled to stay at
home, or to be hauled about in a
two-horse wagon.

"His coffin was 8 feet long, 35
inches deep, 32 inches across the
breast, 18 inches across the feet.

"It required 22 yards of black
velvet to cover the sides and lid of
the coffin. Miles Darden was twice
married, and his children are very
large, though it is probable that
none of them will ever attain the
gigantic weight and size of their
father."

Clyde Cauthen, of the Rainbow
Division, who has recently returned
from overseas, spent a few days
with his sister, Mrs. E. W. Bailey,
this week.

AN ESSAY ON MAN.

Man that is born of woman is
small potatoes and few in a hill. He
rises up today and flourishes like a
rag weed and tomorrow or the next
day the undertaker hath him. He
goeth forth in the morning warb-
ling like a lark and is knocked out
in one round and two seconds.

In the midst of life he is in debt
and the tax collector pursues him
wherever he goeth. The bannister
of life is full of splinters and he
slideth down with considerable
rapidity. He walketh forth in the
bright sunlight, to absorb the ozone
and meeteth the bank teller with a
sight draft for \$357.

He cometh home at eventide and
meeteth the wheelbarrow in his
path. It riseth up and smiteth him
to the earth and falleth upon him,
and runneth one of its legs into his
ear. In the gentle spring time he
putteth on his summer clothes, and
a blizzard striketh him far from
home and filleteth him with cuss
words and rheumatism. In winter
he putteth on winter trousers and a
wasp that abideth therein causes ex-
citement. He starteth down into
the cellar with an oleander and
goeth backward and the oleander
cometh after him and sitteth upon
him.

He buyeth a watch dog and when
he cometh home from the lodge the
watch dog treeth him, and sitteth
near him until rosy morn. He goeth
to the horse trot and betteth his
money on the brown mare, and the
bay gelding with a blaze face win-
neth.

He marrieth a red-headed heires
with a wart on her nose, and the
next day the parent ancestor goeth
under with a free arrest and great
liabilities and cometh home to live
with his beloved son-in-law.

ROCK AND BRIDGE TOURNEY.

The most important social event
of today is the rock and bridge tour-
nament given by the Lancaster
Equal Suffrage League in the rooms
over the Bank of Lancaster. A
dozen tables of players were arrang-
ed for the games. Beautiful prizes
were presented by progressive and
generous merchants. Lovely spring
flowers were artistically used in
decoration. Delicious iced frappe
was served from an attractively ap-
pointed table.

The prizes, which included among
other articles, silk hose, hat pins,
correspondence cards, handker-
chiefs and candy, were contributed
by the following stores:

J. T. Wylie, Lancaster Pharmacy,
Robinson-Cloud, Standard Drug Co.,
Lancaster Drug Co., Pollakoff, Busy
Bee, Rodman-Walkup, Robinson-
Latham, B. C. Hough, Lancaster De-
partment Stores.

PERSONALS.

J. S. Wilson and E. Clyburn Wil-
son spent Thursday in Columbia on
business.

Mrs. George Phillips, of the Uni-
ty section, spent Friday in town
shopping.

George B. Craven left today for
Fremont, N. C., to accompany his
daughter, little Miss Eleanor Ed-
wards Craven, to Lancaster.

DOLLAR MARK NOT IDEAL OF AMERICA

(Continued From Page One.)

far as it is worthy of him.

"I have always been among those
who believe that the greatest free-
dom of speech was the greatest
safest, because if a man is a fool, the
best thing to do is to encourage him
to advertise the fact by speaking.
It cannot be so easily discovered if
you allow him to remain silent and
look wise, but if you let him speak,
the secret is out and the world
knows that he is a fool.

"So it is by the exposure of folly
that it is defeated; not by the secu-
sion of folly, and in this free air of
free speech men get into that sort
of communication with one another
which constitutes the basis of all
common achievements. France,
through many vicissitudes, and
through many bitter experiences
found the way to this sort of free-
dom and now she stands at the front
of the world as the representative
of constitutional liberty."

STEPS TO ENFORCE COMPULSORY LAWS

(Continued From Page One.)

the ages of eight and fourteen years
shall attend school during four con-
secutive months, or eighty days,
each year. The state board of edu-
cation has recommended that the
term of compulsory attendance be-
gin in each district with the opening
of the public schools of the locality.
It is hoped that every board of dis-
trict trustees will adopt this recom-
mendation in order to secure the

Bank No. 33.
Statement of the Condition of the

The Bank of Lancaster

Located at Lancaster, S. C., at the close of busi-
ness March 4th, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.	\$640,035.99
Overdrafts	8,766.57
Bonds and Stocks owned by the bank	147,100.00
Bonds deposited.	248,500.00
Furniture and fixtures.	2,450.89
Banking house.	6,042.18
Other real estate owned	3,500.00
Due from banks and bankers.	143,569.03
Currency.	21,664.00
Gold.	2,660.00
Silver and minor coin	4,142.12
Checks and cash items	1,791.86

Total. \$1,230,222.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund.	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current ex- penses and taxes paid	38,964.14
Dividends unpaid.	100.00
Individual deposits sub- ject to check	\$429,457.61
Savings deposits.	197,530.71
Bond deposits.	248,500.00
Time certificates of de- posit	108,571.56
Certified checks.	5.84
Cashier's checks	2,059.59

Notes and bills rediscounted	45,000.00
Time deposit interest account.	10,033.19

Total. \$1,230,222.64

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

County of Lancaster—ss.,

Before me came Geo. W. Williams, Cashier of
the above named bank, who, being duly sworn,
says that the above and foregoing statement is
a true condition of said bank, as shown by the
books of said bank.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th
day of March, 1919.

H. T. CANNON,
Notary Public S. C.

Correct Attest:

LEROY SPRINGS,
WADDY C. THOMSON,
L. C. PAYSEUR,
Directors.

maximum number of pupils prompt-
ly as well as the maximum attend-
ance. Classification and graduation
of pupils will be greatly facilitated
by this policy. The general assem-
bly, however, refused to designate
the specific months of compulsory
attendance and the state board did
not feel authorized to fix a ruling
in this connection. The opening of
the schools in each community is
regulated by the local trustees. The
practice varies widely in the various
communities of the state. Not a few
districts run summer terms. In the
tobacco counties a summer term is
impossible. Cotton picking also af-
fects the opening of many schools.
A definite rule for all the districts
of the State can hardly be laid down
unless the recommendation of the
state board is approved. Certainly
the schools ought to run when the
majority of the pupils can attend.
In city and town schools and in
country schools, running eight or

nine months, this compulsory at-
tendance is both logical and feasi-
ble. The difficulties in other dis-
tricts are negligible when compared
with the resulting advantages to
teachers, schools and pupils.

The interest in this problem is
state-wide and enthusiastic. The
state superintendent hopes to be
able to announce the full list of at-
tendance officers early next week.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they
cannot reach the seat of the disease.
Catarrh is a local disease, greatly in-
fluenced by constitutional conditions,
and in order to cure it you must take an
internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Medi-
cine is taken internally and acts thru
the blood on the mucous surfaces of the
system. Hall's Catarrh Medicine was
prescribed by one of the best physicians
in this country for years. It is com-
posed of some of the best tonics known,
combined with some of the best blood
purifiers. The perfect combination of
the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Medi-
cine is what produces such wonderful
results in catarrhal conditions. Send for
testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
All Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Come

—TO THE—

Graded School Auditorium

—TO HEAR—

Skovgaard

The Great Danish Violinist

Wednesday Evening, May 21st

Adults \$1.00 ADMISSION Children 50c